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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE HEALTH
OF
TICKHILL URBAN DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR
1969

Public Health Department,
48 Sunderland Street,
Tickhill.

R. Stalker, M. B. , Ch. B. , D. P. H. ,
Medical Officer of Health.

R. Durant, M. A. P. H. I. ,
Public Health Inspector.

TICKHILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health and
Housing Committee.

Public Health Dept. ,
48 Sunderland Street,
Tickhill,
Doncaster.

June 1970

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasant duty to submit to you my Annual Report for 1969.

Once again I wish to remind members that the figures used to calculate the vital statistics are small and subject to wide variation, but they again compare favourably with the rates for the County and for England and Wales. It is particularly pleasing to note that during the year there were no stillbirths, infant deaths, or maternal deaths which can only be regarded as another tribute to the high standard of ante-natal and post-natal care in Tickhill. The number and causes of death remain the same and there has been no change in the pattern of causes of death.

The attachment of district nurses, midwives, and health visitors to general practices is the established policy of the West Riding County Council but though attachment of district nurses has taken place in this division to the benefit of doctors, nurses and patients there has been no attachment of health visitors because of shortage of staff, but I anticipate the attachment of health visitors to general practices in some areas of the division in 1970.

The infant welfare clinic continues to flourish despite a small reduction in the total attendances for the year. During the year the health visitors did some assessment of development in children at different ages and at the end of the year their combined experience contributed to the compilation of a new experimental infant card, on which the development of a child can be recorded in greater detail in the first few years of life. It is hoped by carrying out these assessments at regular intervals that deviations from the normal can be detected early and treatment or training commenced at an early date. At the time of writing the health visitors have reported that parents seem to appreciate these assessments and gain a greater understanding of a child's normal development. It has also added greater interest to the work of the health visitor.

There was a reduction in the hours worked by home helps in the division and a 25% reduction in the hours spent by home helps in Tickhill, which is due to some extent to the difficulty of recruiting help in Tickhill,

During the year Mrs. Ward resigned from the post of warden at Castle Close after giving valuable and conscientious service. She was replaced by Mrs. Marsden.

During 1969 the revised scheme of school medical inspections proved to be more valuable in assisting teachers and in giving closer supervision to the more common and important defects of hearing and vision which are likely to occur in school children. Two talks given to teachers by a consultant paediatrician from Sheffield on the comprehensive assessment of handicapped children aroused a great deal of interest.

During 1969 much of the discussion in local government centred round the report of the committee on local authority and allied personal social services (Seebohm Report), the Ministry of Health Green Paper on the National Health Services and the report of the Royal Commission on Local Government. The first and third have caused bitter controversy but it appears from the Social Services Act 1970 that the recommendations in the first report are to be implemented probably in 1971.

There has been no positive indication to show when the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Local Government are likely to be implemented or if they are likely to be implemented should a change occur in central Government at an election.

Once again Mr. Durant has completed Section B of the report and I would like to thank him, the Clerk to the Council, and Mr. Vallance, the Divisional Administrative Officer, for making my task lighter and enjoyable.

Finally, I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Council for the interest taken in my reports and the consideration which you have always shown to me.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. STALKER

Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF TICKHILL

Chairman of the Council - Cr. L. Kirk.

Vice-Chairman - Cr. R. Jack.

Members of the Council

Cr. R. Brownsword.
Cr. C. F. Coutts-wood.
Cr. Mrs. O. Franklin.
Cr. Miss M. B. Garnett.
Cr. W. A. Hill.
Cr. F. D. Mason.
Cr. D. R. Nixon.

Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health - Dr. R. Stalker.
Public Health Inspector - Mr. R. Durant.
Surveyor - Mr. W. H. N. Haslam.

Divisional Health Staff

Divisional Medical Officer - Dr. R. Stalker.
Senior Departmental
Medical Officer - Dr. J. A. Beal.
Pyschiatrist - Dr. S. Hoyes.
Psychologist - Mr. P. W. Atkinson.
Psychiatric Social Worker - Mrs. V. J. Macleod.
Nursing Officer - Miss M. E. Young.
Health Visitor for District - Miss A. Meek.
Midwife for District - Mrs. C. A. Hinton.
Home Nurse for District - Mrs. J. Heason.
Mental Welfare Officer - Mr. F. Peacock.
Divisional Administrative
Officer - Mr. C. W. Vallance.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

Area of the district (including 6 acres of water)	5,580 acres
Registrar General's Estimate of resident population mid-year 1969	3,030
Number of inhabited houses at April, 1969	1,103
Rateable value (1st April, 1970)	£95,927
Sum represented by a penny rate	£380

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Corrected for Inward and Outward Returns)

<u>LIVE BIRTHS (REGISTERED)</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	
Total number	50	52	
Birth rate per 1,000 population	16.5	17.3	
Birth rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	17.2	18.0	
Birth rate England and Wales	16.3	18.9	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	24	25	49
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24	26	50

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total number	Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-	-
Rate for England and Wales	-	14.3

<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total births (live and still)	50	52
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	16.5	18.0

Of the 50 babies born in the district 34 i.e. 68% were born in hospital. This is a decrease in percentage of babies born in hospital from 1968, and although I did state in the last report I expected an increase in the number of hospital confinements, I still have no reason to believe that I was wrong, and I expect that there will be fewer domiciliary confinements in the future.

I am pleased to note that again there have been no still births and no infant deaths during the year which is once again an indication of the

high standard of care given to the mothers in Tickhill. There was also no maternal deaths.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of deaths	Nil	Nil
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	-	-
Legitimate infant death rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	-	-
Illegitimate infant death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-
Death rate for England and Wales	18.1	18.3

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of deaths	Nil	Nil
Death rate per 1,000 total live births	-	-
Death rate for England and Wales	12.0	12.4

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 total live births.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of deaths	Nil	Nil
Death rate per 1,000 total live births	-	-

PERINATAL MORTALITY

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of still births and deaths under one week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of deaths and still births	Nil	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-	-

MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortions)

Nil

DEATHS19691968

Total number

33

33

Death Rate per 1,000 population (crude)

10.9

11.0

Death Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)

11.4

11.7

Death Rate for England and Wales

11.9

11.9

MFTotal

Deaths

24

9

33

The death rate remained the same as last year, and the same number of persons died, though on this occasion far more men than women died. Once again the commonest cause of death was coronary artery disease, followed closely by cerebrovascular disease and pneumonia. It is worth noting that 5 of the 33 deaths were due to cancer, and 2 of the cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1969

	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	24	9
1. Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	-
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-
4. Other Malignant Neoplasms	1	-
5. Anaemias	-	1
6. Ischaemic Heart Disease	5	-
7. Other Forms of Heart Disease	1	1
8. Cerebrovascular Disease	3	2
9. Other diseases of Circulatory System.	3	-
10. Pneumonia	3	1
11. Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	1
12. Asthma	1	-
13. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1
14. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1
15. Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-
16. All other accidents.	-	1

Deaths from road accidents and other violent causes.

There was one death due to other accidental causes, and none due to road accidents.

CANCER DEATHS.

Sex	Age	Location of disease			
		Bronchus	Larynx	Prostate	Bladder
M	47	1	-	-	-
M	49	1	-	-	-
M	71	-	1	-	-
M	83	-	-	1	-
M	70	-	-	-	1
Totals		2	1	1	1

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1969.

The following table compares the Authority's vital statistics and those of the West Riding County Council Urban Authorities, the West Riding as a whole, and England and Wales as a whole. Based on the Registrar General's figures.

Crude Rate	Tickhill Urban District	Aggregate W. R. Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
Live Birth Rate - adjusted	17.2	17.2	17.1	-
Death Rate - All causes - adjusted	11.4	12.9	12.6	-
Infective and parasitic diseases excluding tuberculosis but including syphilis and other V. D.	-	*	*	*
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	0.03	0.03	0.02
other forms	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
all forms	-	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.66	0.52	0.49	0.61
Cancer, all forms	1.65	2.22	2.10	2.35

* Figures not available

Comparative Vital Statistics for the year 1969 (Cont'd)

Crude Rate	Tickhill Urban District	Aggregate W. R. Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.65	1.83	1.70	*
Heart and circulatory diseases	3.30	4.67	4.39	*
Respiratory diseases	2.97	1.81	1.69	*
Maternal Mortality	-	0.19	0.20	0.19
Infant Mortality	-	19.3	18.9	18.1
Neo-Natal Mortality	-	12.6	12.3	12.0
Peri-natal Mortality	-	24.5	23.7	23.4
Still Births	-	13.8	13.5	13.2

* Figures not available

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

Respiratory Diseases - combined death rate from influenza pneumonia, bronchitis, and other diseases of respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

Again, though I must stress the figures for this district are small, it is pleasing to note that they compare favourably with the figures for the other urban districts in the West Riding and the Administrative County.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age and Sex Incidence -

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1969.

Age Group	Measles		Infective Hepatitis		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	1	-	-	-	-
2 years	2	-	-	-	-	-
3 years	-	2	-	-	-	-

Notifiable Diseases 1969 (Cont'd)

Age Group	Measles		Infective Hepatitis		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	9	6	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	1	-	-	1	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	13	9	-	1	-	1

The number of diseases notified during the year was small but I hope that as the campaign of vaccination against measles gathers momentum the number of cases occurring in the district will become as rare as diphtheria. Throughout the division, however, there has been a disturbing incident of infective hepatitis which seems to be increasing throughout the country as a whole, as yet there is no effective preventive measure for this disease which can often have long-lasting effects.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were no new cases notified during the year.

Remaining on the register at the end of the year were:

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	1	3	4
Non-respiratory cases	1	-	1
	2	3	5

There was a reduction in the number of cases on the tuberculosis register during the year, for the total has been reduced by over 50% from 11 to 5. This is partly due to the successful battle against this disease and the change of policy by the chest physicians who are removing cases more quickly from the register. This is a policy which I do not personally agree with, for I feel that if a person has had tuberculosis the name should be kept permanently on a register, for there is always the possibility of breakdown in the more serious cases, in later years.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 (SECTION 47)
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951.

There was no action required during the year.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The Divisional Area comprises Tickhill U. D. , Doncaster R. D. ,
Bentley-with-Arksey U. D. , and Adwick-le-Street U. D.

Health Visiting Service.
Child Welfare.
School Health.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Home Nursing Service.
Immunisation Service.
Ambulance Service.
Home Help Service.

There has been no acute shortage of staff during the year and the
above services have functioned satisfactorily.

HEALTH VISITING.

HOME VISITS (Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting.)

	No. of cases i.e. first visits
1. Children born in 1969	35
2. Children born in 1968	60
3. Children born in 1964-67	55
Total No. Children visited	150
4. Persons aged 65 and over (excluding "domestic help" only visits)	14
5. Mentally disordered persons	-
6. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospitals (other than mental hospitals)	-
7. No. of Tuberculosis households visited (by Health Visitors)	1
8. No. of households visited on account of infectious diseases	-
9. Expectant Mothers	5

HOME VISITS (Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting) (Cont'd)

	No. of cases i. e. first visits
10. No. of Tuberculosis households visited (by Tuberculosis Visitor)	-
11. Home Helps Visits	-
12. Other Visits	11
Total	181

The number of cases visited by the health visitors for the first time during the year remained almost the same as the previous year.

PHENYLKTONOURIA TESTING.

All babies were tested by health visitors for the disease by the Phenistix test on a wet nappy, but at the end of the year arrangements were being made in the area by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board to do Guthrie testing which is carried out on the sixth day of life by pricking the heel of the baby and obtaining two or three drops of blood. By this simple and relatively painless method it is hoped to obtain the diagnosis much earlier and start treatment before any damage is done to the child, particularly brain damage, and at the time of writing this report all babies in the district were being tested for this disease by the Guthrie method.

CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Sessions are held weekly on Friday afternoon from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. in Dr. Coutts-Wood's Surgery, and he is also the Medical Officer at the Clinic; a County Health Visitor is also in attendance and welfare foods are available.

Details of attendances are given below:

No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held during the year	No. of children who attended during the year who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were born in			Total attendances during the year
	1969	1968	1964-7		1969	1968	1964-7	
49	49	38	18	105	389	209	50	648

It is pleasing to note that the number of children who attended during 1969 had greatly increased on the 1968 figures, though the total attendance was slightly reduced. I am glad, however, to see that older children in the second year of life are coming more frequently to the clinic.

Towards the end of this year health visitors in the district were carrying out trials on tests to assess the stages of development of babies in their area on different cases, and at the end of the year the new form for the health visitors was compiled for use in this division on an experimental basis. Health Visitors from the beginning of 1970 were to carry out developmental assessments on all children born in their area so that early deviations from normal, by slowness in reaching the various stages of development can be discovered early and investigations carried out or advice given as required.

This scheme of developmental assessment will be coming into use throughout the West Riding towards the end of 1970, for I believe that this will play an important part in the work of the health visitor in the years to come.

BIRTHS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936. SECTION 203 RETURN OF NOTIFIED BIRTHS

	Births				Total
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Delivered by County Midwives	12	-	-	-	12
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	-	-	37	-	37
and transfers in (domiciliary)					
Total notifications received	12	-	37	-	49
Deduct outward transfers	1	-	-	-	1
Total adjusted births	11	-	37	-	48

ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>
Hospitals	34	-
Maternity Homes	3	-
Nursing Homes	-	-
	<u>37</u>	<u>-</u>

HOSPITALS

Doncaster Royal Maternity Hospital	30	-
Kilton Hospital, Worksop	1	-
Western Hospital	2	-
Jessops, Sheffield	1	-
	<u>34</u>	<u>-</u>

MATERNITY HOMES

Hamilton Lodge	2	-
Listerdale	1	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>

NURSING HOMES

NIL

MIDWIFERY

Domiciliary Midwifery Cases

Doctor not Booked		Doctor Booked		Total
Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at delivery	
-	-	-	12	12

1. No. of cases delivered in hospital,
discharged home and nursed by
County Domiciliary Midwives 16
 - (a) At forty-eight hours 2
 - (b) After forty-eight hours and including fifth day 12
 - (c) After fifth day but before tenth day 2
2. No. of Ante-Natal Visits (all cases) 127
3. No. of Post-Natal Visits (all cases) 251

Analgesia, Trilene and Pethidine

	Pethidine Alone	Trilene	
		Alone	With Pethidine
Number of cases where analgesia was administered by County Council Midwives	3	1	7

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Birth Weight	Total born				No. who died under 28 days		No. who survived 28 days
	Dead		Alive				
	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	
Under 3 lbs.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
3-4 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-5½ lbs.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	1	1	-	-	2

The total number of births dropped by 2 from 1968, but the domiciliary births rose from 7 to 12, despite the new maternity hospital in Doncaster but I believe that this trend of hospital confinements will be once again obvious in the years ahead.

HOME HELPS

The equivalent of 87 full time Home Helps were employed in the Division, working a total of 180,402 hours, and attending cases of whom 1,272 were over 65 years of age.

Classification of Cases (Division)	No. of cases	Hours worked
Maternity	15	399
Chronic Sick and T. B. under 65 years	93	12956
Aged 65 years and over	1272	165671
Others	24	1376
Total	1404	180402

Breakdown of Figures:

Classification of Cases	Adwick- le-Street U. D. C.		Bentley- with-Arksey U. D. C.		Doncaster R. D. C.		Tickhill U. D. C.	
	Cases	Hours work- ed	Cases	Hours work- ed	Cases	Hours work- ed	Cases	Hours work- ed
Maternity	-	-	1	32	11	301	3	66
Chronic sick and T. B. under 65 years	27	3896	26	3480	39	5364	1	216
65 years and over	313	41601	282	36617	651	84262	26	3191
Others	4	235	8	478	12	663	-	-
Total	344	45732	317	40607	713	90590	30	3473

The number of hours worked by home helps in the division decreased in 1969 from the figures given for 1968 though the number of cases increased. In Tickhill the number of cases was reduced by five and the number of hours worked was reduced by nearly 1,500. This is largely due to the difficulties in obtaining help of a suitable type at Tickhill and I would like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the home helps who do an extremely valuable job in not only helping the elderly to keep up their standards of cleanliness in the home, but who also in many cases remain the contact between the elderly person receiving help and the outside world. It is common for the home helps to frequently do far more than they are required to do. During the year a home help organizer was appointed for the division and has helped to organize the service in a much more effective way by the re-distribution of help to where it is most needed. Much still remains to be done but with such a large area to cover the organizer herself cannot possibly do this work entirely on her own and I hope that during 1970 we shall have at least one assistant organizer appointed to the division and that short training courses for home helps will be started.

HOME NURSING

Analysis of cases completed during 1969 excluding cases under treatment on 31st December 1969

Age Group	Classification of Cases (completed cases only)					
	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Total
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	1	1	-	-	-	2
65 plus	11	2	-	-	-	13
Totals	12	3	-	-	-	15
Total visits this year including injection visits						
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	6	16	-	-	-	22
65 plus	589	44	-	-	-	633
Totals	595	60	-	-	-	655

Summary of total cases dealt with during the year (i. e. Cases completed during year plus cases still under treatment on 31st December 1969.

Type of Case	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses	No. of Visits made by Home Nurses
Medical	19	826
Surgical	6	122
Infectious Diseases	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-
Maternal Complications	-	-
Total	25	948

Type of Case	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses	No. of visits made by Home Nurses
Patients included who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit	9	284
Children included who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit	-	-
Patients included who have had more than 24 visits during the year	3	165

It is interesting to note that since the attachment of home nurses to general practices the amount of visits done by the nurses has increased though the number of patients has actually decreased. Reports from the home nurses have all indicated their satisfaction with the attachment scheme in that they have found their work more satisfying and already close relationships with the general practitioners has further improved for a better service to the patient.

Co-ordinating Committee

The Co-ordinating Committee for Problem Families continued to meet under my Chairmanship during the year, during which twelve cases were added and thirteen removed from the register. There is no simple method of dealing with a problem family and each must be considered separately though often the signs and symptoms of problem families are similar. The full Committee meets twice or three times annually for general discussion on particular cases as it is too large to function effectively. Several small sub-committees meet at other times when the appropriate officers gather to discuss a particular problem.

Mental Health Service.

The establishment of Mental Welfare Officers increased from two to three in 1968 still found the work load to be very heavy. The work is demanding and often long periods are spent dealing with family problems. It is hoped to increase the establishment of officers gradually and play a more active part in rehabilitation of the mentally ill and in the field of prevention of mental illness.

Adwick-le-Street Training Centre.
Pupils on Register at 31. 12. 69.

Males		Females	
Under 16 years	16 years and over	Under 16 years	16 years and over
28	29	28	35
57		63	
120			

In addition to the 120 trainees at the Adwick-le-Street Training Centre there are 8 trainees attending other Centres because of more convenient means of transport being available, details of areas from where these trainees attend being as follows:

Area	Adwick T.C.		Wath T.C.		Maltby T.C.		Doncaster C. B. T. C.		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Doncaster R. D. C.	29	35	-	2	2	2	-	2	72
Adwick-le-Street U. D. C.	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Bentley U. D. C.	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Tickhill U. D. C.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Thorne R. D. C.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	57	63	-	2	2	2	-	2	128

Mental Health Act 1959

Hospital Admission (Divisional Figures)

Section 25 (observation)	21
Section 26 (treatment)	3
Section 29 (emergency)	14
Section 60 (court order)	-
Section 5 (informal)	61
Short-stay care	28
Permanent care	-
W. R. C. C. Hostel	1
	<u>128</u>

CHIROPODY TREATMENT

National Health Service Act 1946 (Section 28)

The County Council Scheme for the provision of free chiropody commenced on 1st February 1960 and provides for free treatment for persons in the following categories:

1. AGED - Persons of pensionable age (men over 65 years and women over 60 years of age)
2. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED - A person suffering from a disability directly associated with the need for chiropody treatment, or a handicap which in itself prevents a person from attention to his own feet, e. g. blindness.
3. EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Chiropody treatment is given either at an organised Clinic session in premises provided by Voluntary Association, or in a Local Authority Clinic or by domiciliary treatment on medical grounds. Domiciliary treatment is only recommended where a person cannot get to a clinic as this method is much more costly.

Persons requiring chiropody treatment and who fall in one of the above categories can be referred either to the Divisional Medical Officer, who is responsible for overall supervision of the scheme, Health Visitor, or to the Secretary of the Voluntary Association, Mrs. O. Franklin, 57 Sunderland Street, Tickhill.

Initial approval is given for one year and renewed when necessary with a maximum of six treatments per year.

I feel that six free treatments annually is in some cases too few and that there should be more flexibility of the scheme to provide more in new cases where there may be a need for intensive treatment initially.

CHIROPODY SERVICE - 1969

I give below details of the chiropody service and I would like to express my gratitude to Mrs. O. Franklin for her work in arranging and maintaining the chiropody care.

Name of voluntary association	No. of Sessions in 1969 in voluntary association premises	No. of Patients Treated									Total No. of Treatments								
		In voluntary association premises			Domiciliary			Total No. treated			In voluntary association premises			Domiciliary			Total No. of treatments		
		P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM
Tickhill Chiropody Association	52	96	1	-	30	-	-	126	1	-	457	2	-	121	-	-	578	2	-

P.	Pensioners.	Secretary	-	Mrs. O. Franklin
PH.	Physically Handicapped.			
EM.	Expectant Mothers.	Chiropodist	-	Mr. R. Mason

STATE OF IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA
YEAR ENDED 31. 12. 69. (DIVISIONAL FIGURES)

All immunisation was carried out with Triple Vaccine -
(Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus)

Immunisation in relation to child population

Age at 31. 12. 69.	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-15 years	Total
No. immunised	12	7615	9923	7911	25461
Estimated child population 1969	11000		20000		31000
Percentage immunised	69. 3		89. 17		82. 13
	Age under 5 years		Age 5 years and over but under 16		Total
No. of children (including temporary divisional residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the area between 1. 1. 69. and 31. 12. 69.	632		41		673
No. of children who received a booster injection	53		1337		1390

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX (DIVISIONAL FIGURES)

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-vaccinated</u>
Pre-school children	853	13
School children and adults	90	145
	<u>943</u>	<u>158</u>

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION (DIVISION)

Age at 31. 12. 69. i. e. born in year	Under 1 1969	1-4 1968/65	5-9 1964-60	10-15 1959/55	Total
Immunised 1969	12	615	2	-	629
Reinforcing Doses	-	73	51	7	131
Previously Immunised	-	6875	9267	6396	22538
Total Immunised	12	7563	9320	6403	23298

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The acceptance rate for children is satisfactory, and this protection is now accepted generally by mothers, along with diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation. Ample supplies of oral vaccine are available. Divisional vaccination figures are given in the following tables.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1969 (DIVISIONAL FIGURES)

TABLE 1

Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others Under Age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 65		
1. Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple DTP	12	586	20	6	5	-	629
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	2	3	3	33	3	44
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	9	10
8. Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sabin	12	593	27	12	53	9	706
10. Measles	-	136	783	379	710	68	2076
11. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	12	588	23	9	38	3	673
12. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	12	586	20	6	5	-	629
13. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	12	588	23	9	39	12	683
14. Lines 1+8+9 (polio)	12	593	27	12	53	9	706

TABLE 2

Reinforcing dose - Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 65		
1. Quadruple DTPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Triple DTP	-	7	39	2	76	7	131
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	4	1	1141	97	1243
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	9	7	16
6. Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Tetanus	-	-	-	1	3	20	24
8. Salk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sabin	-	6	13	3	1234	126	1382
10. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	-	7	43	3	1226	111	1390
12. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	-	7	39	2	76	7	131
13. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	-	7	43	4	1220	124	1398
14. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	-	6	13	3	1234	126	1382

There has been a pleasing increase in the percentage of children over the age of 5 years who have completed the immunisation course but the change in the timing of the immunisation and vaccination course has led to a decrease in the figures of children under the age of 4 who completed the course. The introduction of measles vaccine produced some severe reactions though there were no serious consequences among children in this division. The particular vaccine giving most reactions has since been withdrawn and this has led to a temporary shortage of measles vaccine which I believe could lead to measles becoming as rare as diphtheria.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

No cytology clinics were held in Tickhill during 1969, but this service is given by the general practitioners in the district. The local authority only hold a clinic for this purpose if there are women who wish to have this simple and painless test performed by a doctor other than their general practitioner.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The revised scheme of medical inspection of school children started in 1968, continued in 1969 and achieved its object of giving more supervision to vision and hearing of schoolchildren and giving closer links with the schools. Shortage of medical and health visiting staff has slowed down progress towards close working arrangements in some instances. Improvement in the service has been noted by an increased number of requests for advice on health matters and for discussion of problems arising among pupils.

More health education is being done in schools and talks were given to pupils and teachers on the increase in drug taking among young people.

During the year a consultant paediatrician who specialises in the comprehensive assessment of handicapped children gave two talks to teachers in this division. His talks proved a stimulus to teachers in looking for causes of some learning difficulties in children and means of overcoming them.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

No Mass Radiography at Tickhill in 1969.

DAY CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

During the last few years there has been growing concern about the nature and extent of provisions for the day care of children under the age of five.

The Plowden report recommended a large expansion of nursery schools and the Seehohm Committee considered that the responsibility for the expansion and co-ordination of day care facilities should rest with the new proposed Social Services Department.

The Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 made amendments to the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act 1948, which gave local health authorities increased powers of inspection and supervision of private day nurseries, play groups and child minders and to compel registration.

The County Council have adopted a "Guidance on Standards and Procedure for Registration" and the work of inspection and advising applicants on minimum requirements is carried out by the Divisional Health Department and in this Division by the Divisional Nursing Officer.

Broadly, day care can be provided in four ways:

1. Day Nurseries

Day Nurseries are provided by the local health authority under the National Health Service Act 1946. There are none in the Division at present.

2. Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes

These classes and schools are provided under the Education Act 1944, and are the responsibility of the Education Department. At the time of writing there are no nursery schools but nursery classes are being held in 13 schools in the area.

3. Premises registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act 1948.

(a) Play Groups

There are 12 premises registered for Play Groups providing a total of 381 places at:

		<u>No. of places</u>	<u>Weekly sessions</u>
Edlington.	St. John Baptist Hall.	25	2
Barnby Dun.	Parish Hall.	25	3
Scawsby*.	St. Leonard's Church Hall.	75	4
Tickhill.	Methodist Church Schoolroom.	25	3
Sprotbrough.	Community Centre.	25	2
Rossington.	St. Luke's Church Hall.	24	2
Rossington.	Methodist Church Hall.	20	6
Kirk Sandall.	Church Hall.	25	3
Barnburgh.	Parochial Church Hall.	25	2
Bawtry.	Methodist School Hall.	25	2
Carcroft.	Methodist Church Hall.	25	1
Scawthorpe.	St. Luke's Church.	12	2
		<u>381</u>	<u>32</u>

*Scawsby - 3 different groups use St. Leonard's Hall.

The groups are held mostly in Church Halls and are organised by voluntary committees on a sessional basis and although they provide a good and valuable service to the children who attend, the Department of Health and Social Security consider that the local health authority should be responsible for the day care of those children who, from a health point of view or because of deprived or inadequate background, have special needs that cannot be met by these volunteer groups.

The Home Office are responsible for the Urban Programme from which grants can be made to districts of special social need. £500 has been granted and this will be used to assist Voluntary Play Groups in the Don Valley area. The Urban Programme is administered by the Education Department.

(b) Registered Child Minders

We have six registered child minders providing eight places. There is no evidence to show that there is any widespread evasion of the registration requirement.

FAMILY PLANNING

Following discussions with the Family Planning Association the one clinic in the Division, at Sprotbrough, continued at less frequent intervals and the service was provided in other areas during the year.

Family Planning Clinics were started at Scawthorpe Clinic in February, Campsall Clinic in September, and Edlington in November. A clinic started in Armthorpe was discontinued because of poor attendances.

I am indebted to the Family Planning Association for their help and interest in providing this valuable service to areas on the periphery of the Division.

SECTION B.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Nuisances abated:

Informal notices outstanding at 31. 12. 68.	Nil
Issued in 1969	<u>6</u>
	6
Abated 1969	6
Outstanding at 31. 12. 69.	<u>Nil</u>
Statutory notices	<u>Nil</u>

WATER SUPPLY

Tickhill Urban District Council is a constituent member of the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board, which came into being on the 1st October 1962. The constituent authorities forming the Water Board are not unanimous in supporting the addition of fluoride to water supplies in the Board's area and the matter was deferred by the Board in 1963. No action to provide fluoridation facilities has been taken since.

The number of inhabited houses connected to the mains supply at the end of the year was 1140. Only one cottage in the district is served by a standpipe: Rock Cottage, Tickhill Spital which is subject to a Closing Order, made under the Housing Acts.

Two samples of water were taken from the mains supply for bacteriological examination during the year and both were reported upon satisfactorily.

A typical chemical analysis of the water, which is largely obtained from deep boreholes in the Bunter sandstone, is as follows:

	<u>Parts per million</u>
Free carbon dioxide as CO ₂	6.0
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N	0.072
Albuminoid nitrogen as N	0.056
Nitrous nitrogen	None
Nitric nitrogen as N	2.43
Poisonous metals (lead)	less than 0.04

Chemical analysis (cont'd)Parts per million

Hardness as CaCO ₃	213.9
Temporary	170.8
Permanent	43.1
Permanganate figure as O	0.20
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	170.8
pH	7.6

The natural fluoride content ranges from .1 to .2 parts per million; the water is not plumbo solvent.

One house on the boundary of the district is served by a connection to the Worksop Rural District Council supply.

At the end of the year the following four premises were served by three private wells:

Woolthwaite Farm, Tickhill.	
Dumpling Castle Farm, Tickhill.	
Caravan, Bawtry Road, Tickhill.)	
Bungalow, Bawtry Road, Tickhill.)	one well

All these premises are remote and consequently it is not economical to connect them to the public supply, but past samples have given safe results.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956 - 1968

One application for prior approval of a furnace was made during the year; this was in respect of a new school and was approved by the Council together with the chimney height of 30 ft. which was satisfactory in accordance with the Ministry's memorandum.

Domestic Smoke Control

The Council are interested in declaring new properties as smoke control areas but unfortunately the supply of solid smokeless fuel was such that approvals could not be ensured before Spring 1971, and in view of difficulties experienced by other authorities no immediate action was taken during 1969.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

For a number of years now the Council has been aware that major development in Tickhill could not take place unless improvements were carried out to the sewage disposal works, and some six years ago your Surveyor, in conjunction with a consultant engineer, prepared a scheme for enlarging the existing works and providing a further settlement tank, two filter beds, and two humus tanks. Additional sludge drying beds are also incorporated in the scheme.

The scheme was improved in principle during 1968 and drawings and quantities were prepared towards the end of that year, tenders being invited in December 1968. A tender to the value of £103,000 was recommended for acceptance in February 1969, and at the end of the year the work was progressing satisfactorily.

HOUSING

(a) Improvement Work

During 1969 work on the Tickhill No. 1 Improvement Area continued and at the end of the year the position was as follows:

Total houses in area	<u>16</u>
Suspended improvement notices	4
Works completed	10
Work in hand	<u>2</u>
	<u>16</u>

It is anticipated that the two remaining properties will be dealt with in early 1970. During the year under review the new Housing Act 1969 came into force and this substantially amended the Housing Law relating to improvement and standard grants, improvement areas and conversions of controlled tenancies into regulated tenancies.

During the past seven years or so the Council have given well over 100 types of improvement grants in Tickhill and it is hoped that the increased opportunities afforded by the new Act will give greater stimulus to house improvement. During the whole of 1969 the following numbers of applications were received:

	<u>Standard Grants</u>		<u>Improvement Grants</u>	
	<u>New Regs.</u>	<u>Old Regs.</u>	<u>New Regs.</u>	<u>Old Regs.</u>
Number of applications received in 1969	-	4	2	1
Number of approvals given	-	4	2	1

The Council also decided to improve certain Council house properties which were deficient in standard amenities and which would benefit from internal re-arrangements, and the Surveyor accordingly drew up a scheme for their improvement which was under active consideration at the end of the year.

(b) Slum Clearance.

During 1969 only one house was reported as being unfit and a Closing Order was made in this case. There is still a backlog of tenants occupying dwellings which have been previously dealt with under the Housing Acts and it is hoped that the Council can rehouse these families in the near future.

For some time now the concentration in housing work has been on the improvement of properties and in two further cases Demolition Orders were revoked following extensive renovation of the dwellings concerned.

During the next three years it is hoped to deal with some twenty properties which are the nucleus of unfit dwellings in the urban district area.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

At the end of the year the Council's cleansing department only serviced four pails in the district. Two of these serve old cottages which have been condemned but are occupied by aged people who do not wish to be moved from their familiar environment; the third cottage is remote from the mains and, therefore, cannot be connected to the sewer; and in the fourth case discussions have been held with the owner regarding connection to the main.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are still no private site licences in operation in the urban district area. The Council's caravan site continued to operate successfully throughout the year, and although it is noticeable that there are vacancies on the site and the post-war popularity of residential occupation of caravans appears to be declining.

This does not, of course, relate to the itinerant dwellers and the nomadic scrap dealers still create problems throughout South Yorkshire.

It is anticipated that Part II of the Caravan Act 1968 should be brought into operation in 1970 and it will then be incumbent upon the W. R. C. C. to provide suitable sites to deal with this long standing problem.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The Council have no full-time rodent operative but utilise the services of the rodent control service of an adjoining authority, Doncaster Rural District Council, a charge being made on a proportionate rateable value basis. In this manner all complaints are dealt with expeditiously. Three of the local farmers hold annual contracts with the local authority for rodent control treatment.

An extract from the annual tabulation supplied to the Ministry is as follows:

	<u>Properties other than sewers</u>	<u>Type of property</u>	
		<u>Non- agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district		1221	59
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification		43	18
(b) Number infested by			
(i) Rats		36	18
(ii) Mice		2	-

3.	(a)	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	-	4
	(b)	Number infested by		
	(i)	Rats	-	4
	(ii)	Mice	-	-

Sewers

4.	Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?	No.
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FOOD PREMISES

Five premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, for the manufacture of meat products. In all there are 26 food premises in the district and hygienic conditions are generally good. 7 inspections were made. Two samples of prepared food were taken for bacteriological examination and both proved to be satisfactory.

Food sampling

At one school canteen eight alginate swabs were taken to check the cleanliness of the equipment and it is pleasing to note that all the samples were reported upon satisfactorily.

Two complaints were received in respect of alleged unfit food sold at food premises in the area, and each one was investigated at the source. In one case a warning was issued to the occupier of the food premises concerned but in the second case coding details were inadequate to enable a complete check to be made.

MILK SAMPLING

There is no raw milk on sale in the urban area. One sample was taken from a herd during the year for the detection of brucella organisms and once again a positive ring test resulted. The milk obtained from the herd in question is pasteurised.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

100% registration has been maintained in the district almost since the Act came into force and all premises have had a general inspection. Informal notices regarding the remedying of defects have been served and follow-up inspections are now being made. Details of the records are as follows:

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>No. of premises newly registered during the year</u>	<u>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year</u>
Offices	-	3	-
Retail shops	1	15	1
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	-	4	-
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1</u>

An analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace is as follows:

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	7
Retail shops	39
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	18
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	4
Total	<u>68</u>
Total males	<u>21</u>
Total females	<u>47</u>

Analysis of Contraventions

Contraventions in respect of:	<u>Found</u>
Section 4	2
Section 6	1
Section 15	1
Section 16	1
	<hr/>
Total	5

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1951

(a) Registration of hawkers of food and their premises

The number of hawkers and associated premises registered in accordance with Section 76 of the above Act is four. Three inspections were made of the respective vehicles and conditions in each case were found to be satisfactory.

(b) Registration of hairdressers and barbers

Four premises were on the register at the end of the year. Conditions were satisfactory in all cases.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

No. of factories on the register	11
No. of inspections made	4
No. of cases in which defects were found	1
No. remedied	1

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

(a) Disposal of bulk refuse.

In accordance with the spirit of the Act the Council afford the public access to their tip during the week in order that ratepayers can dispose of bulky items of refuse.

Special collections of refuse are also made from dwellings by arrangement.

(b) Disposal of motor vehicles.

The Council have an agreement with a local removal firm to dispose of derelict and unwanted motor vehicles and during the year under review four cases were dealt with.

(c) Environmental improvement.

For some time now the Council has experienced difficulty in controlling the site of a former peat quarry in the southern part of the district. This has even been occupied by itinerant dwellers and refuse has accumulated there over the past few years. Action was taken during the year to enable the Council to acquire the land from the present owner and it is hoped to come to an agreement with the West Riding County Council so that action can be taken under the National Parks Act 1948 to enable reclamation of the land and its improvement by landscaping treatment.

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